



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

EDUCATIONAL. GEOGRAPHY IN AUSTRIA.—Die Ausgestaltung des geographischen Unterrichts an den österreichischen Mittelschulen. Dr. J. Mayer. *Geog. Anzeiger*, No. 5, 1909.

EDUCATIONAL. PHYSIOGRAPHY: An Elementary Science Course in the High School. H. W. Fairbanks. *Journ. of Geog.*, No. 10, 1909.

EXPLORATION. Fortschritte der geographischen Forschungen und Reisen in Jahre 1908. Dr. Fr. Umlauft. *Deutsch. Rundsch. für Geog. u. Stat.*, No. 10, 1909.

SKI. Sur l'usage du Ski. Observations faites pendant un séjour en Norvège. Usage du Ski dans l'armée. R. Gelinet. *La Montagne*, No. 6, 1909.

SVEN HEDIN. Det festlige Mode for Dr. Sven Hedin den 27. April 1909. *Geog. Tidskrift*, Hefte 2, zode Bind, 1909.

WORLD. PORT FACILITIES. No. 2. Reprint of Hydrographic Information from Pilot Charts of U. S. Hydrog. Office, No. 1909.

ZEBROIDS. Zebroide. Ills. Dr. D. Heinroth. *Deutsche Kolonialz.*, No. 24, 1909.

## NEW MAPS.

## AFRICA.

AFRICA.—Bathy-Orographical Map of Africa. Scale, 1:8,400,000=132.4 miles to an inch. W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd., Edinburgh and London, 1909 (?). Coloured for elevations and sea depths, rivers and geographical names in black and all so clearly expressed as to adapt the map for use in large class rooms.

DAHOMEY.—Carte du Dahomey. Scale, 1:500,000=7.8 miles to an inch. Dressée par A. Meunier. 3 Sheets. Ministère des Colonies, Paris, 1908. A list of the administrative officers and others who made the surveys and route traverses, upon which the map is based, is given. The south sheet is nearly covered with the work of these surveyors and travellers and the result is a good, detailed map of lower Dahomey; but there are many large white spaces on the two sheets of upper Dahomey, and much of the topography is based on approximate sketches. The map shows the results of the study of the colony up to this time.

FRENCH CONGO.—Carte du Congo Française. Scale, 1:5,000,000=78.9 miles to an inch. Dressée par Emmanuel Barralier. Service Géographique des Colonies, Paris, 1906. The map was prepared to show the new administrative subdivisions of the French Congo as fixed by the decree of Feb. 11, 1906. A good map of the colony on a small scale.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.—Carte de l'Afrique Occidentale Française. Scale, 1:2,000,000=31.56 miles to an inch. Par A. Meunier et E. Barralier. Second Edition, 1908. 6 sheets. Ministère des Colonies. Service Géographique et des Missions, Paris, 1903 and 1908. First produced in 1903, this map of the vast possessions of France in West Africa is one of much utility. It covers West Africa from 20° N. Lat. to the Gulf of Guinea and from the Atlantic to Lake Chad. The first edition gave a large amount and variety of information to which much is being added in the sheets of the second issue which began to appear

last year. All the telegraphs and steamship routes along the coasts are laid down and in the many hundreds of inland routes, shown in red, distinction is made between those followed by explorers and those mapped merely on report.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.—*Carte de la Guinée Française*. Scale, 1:500,000=7.8 miles to an inch. Dressée par A. Meunier. 4 sheets. Ministère des Colonies. Service Géographique et des Missions, Paris, 1902 and 1909. The first edition of this map appeared in 1902, but in the map here noticed the sheets Konakry and Kouroussa have been revised in the present year. The revision of the two remaining sheets will probably soon appear. The map has been compiled from the surveys and traverses of 45 surveyors and explorers and the French and English hydrographic charts. The great variety of information given is explained in the legend. The map is printed in 4 colours, red for boundaries, brown for topography, blue for hydrography and black for names and routes.

FRENCH SOMALI COAST.—*Carte de la Côte française des Somalis*. Scale, 1:500,000=7.89 miles to an inch. 3 sheets. Sheet 1 (Djibouti). Service Géographiques des Colonies, Paris, 1908. The map is especially timely in view of the inadequacy of all earlier maps of this region. Elevations are shown by brown sketching and figures (in meters), hydrography in blue, boundaries in red, and names, railroad and caravan routes in black. Wells, cable lines and contours of depths in coastal waters are given.

IVORY COAST.—*Carte de la Côte d'Ivoire*. Scale, 1:500,000=7.89 miles to an inch. Dressée par A. Meunier. Sheets 3, 4, 5 and 6. Ministère des Colonies. Service Géographique et des Missions, Paris, 1905. Sheets 1 and 2 of this map have not yet been published. Few maps on so large a scale have yet been produced of any considerable area in tropical Africa. The map, printed in 5 colours, shows the extent of the forests, hundreds of routes and itineraries, thousands of place names, symbols indicating the nature or importance of population centers, customs houses, trading posts, telegraphs, railroads, waterfalls, rapids and other obstructions to navigation. Contours show depths along the coasts. The map is based upon the itineraries and studies of 45 explorers, whose names are given, and upon British survey sheets of parts of the same region.

#### ASIA AND EAST INDIES ARCHIPELAGO.

ASIA.—*Bathy-Orographical Map of Asia*. Scale, 1:9,300,000=147 miles to an inch. W. & A. K. Johnston Ltd., Edinburgh and London. A superior school wall map. 6 shades of brown for elevations from 1,000 to 20,000 feet and over, 2 of green for lowlands, a distinctive tint for lands below sea level, and 6 tints of blue for sea depths. Many mountain heights are also given in feet. The rivers and geographical names are very clearly expressed in black and the map is well adapted for use in a large class room. For the most part the latest data are used, but the map does not agree with the most recent determinations of the India Survey Department, which give Kinchinjunga instead of Austen Godwin the second place among the highest mountains of the world; nor is the deep trough shown that was discovered by the *Planet* expedition in 1907, just a little east of the Philippines and mapped in *Annalen der Hydrographie* (No. 5, 1907).

EAST INDIES ARCHIPELAGO.—*Overzichtskaart van den Oost-Indischen Archipel*. Scale, 1:2,500,000=39.4 miles to an inch. 6 sheets. 14° N.-12° S. Lat.; 94°-144° E. Long. Topographical Survey of the Dutch East Indies, Batavia, 1908. Price, 8.50 guilders and postage. A list (61 pp.) of the geographical names on the

map, accompanies the sheets. This is the best general map of the entire East Indies Archipelago that has yet appeared. The sheets are intended for mounting as a wall map. All rail and many other roads, ports, lighthouses, anchorages, depths in fathoms and heights in meters, ocean cable lines, etc., are shown. The waters are in blue and the mountains in brown wash. The scale is large enough to permit the insertion of all place names without crowding or obscurity. The spelling of some place names does not conform with accepted usage and may well be corrected in a later edition.

#### AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

**AUSTRALIA.**—Vegetationskarte von Australien. Scale, 1:27,000,000=436.1 miles to an inch. Illustrates “Die Vegetation der Erde” VII. Die Pflanzenwelt von West-Australien. By Dr. L. Diels. Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig, 1906. 7 tints and white used to show botanical distribution.

**AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.**—Mean Annual Rainfall Map, Australia and Tasmania. No scale. Published under the direction of H. A. Hunt, Commonwealth Meteorologist, in *Bull. 2*, Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology, Melbourne, 1908. The mean annual rainfall is shown by isohyetal lines for every ten inches of rainfall, continuous lines being used for complete, and broken lines for incomplete data. The accompanying text discusses the rainfall and describes from whence and by what agencies the rains are precipitated in different parts of the Continent. The rainfall areas are thus given: 0 to 10 inches per year, 938,007 square miles; 10 to 20 inches, 1,080,048; 20 to 30 inches, 515,003; 30 to 40 inches, 264,178; over 40 inches, 177,345.

**TASMANIA.**—Tasmania. Geological Features. Scale, 15 miles to an inch. Illustrates “A Naturalist in Tasmania,” by Geoffrey Smith. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1909. From a map issued by the Lands and Surveys Department of Tasmania. The geology is shown in 9 tints and black symbols give the distribution of metals and economic minerals.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—(a) Topographical Maps of the following Survey Districts: Toaroha, Waitaha, Mount Bonar and parts of Wanganui and Poerua, Totara, Whitcombe Pass and Portions of Poerua and Butler. (b) Geological Maps of the above Survey Districts. Scale, 1:63,360=1 mile to an inch. Illustrate *Bull. 6* (New Series) “The Geology of the Mikonui Subdivision, North Westland,” by Percy Gates Morgan. New Zealand Geological Survey, J. M. Bell, Director, Wellington, 1909.

**NEW GUINEA.**—Reiseroute im Westl. Finisterre Gebirge. E. Werner. (a) Umgebung von Cap Rigny. Scale, 1:160,000=2.5 miles to an inch; (b) Skizze des Gelu-Gebietes. Scale, about 1:160,000; (c) Panorama des Finisterre-Gebirges von Damun-aus; (d) Profile of Hansa Vulkan. *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 55, No. 4, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1909. Illustrates a paper, “Im westlichen Finistergebirge und an der Nordküste von Deutsch-Neuguinea,” by Dr. Werner.

#### EUROPE.

**FRANCE.**—Carte des Gisements de Coquilles comestibles de la partie des Côtes du Nord comprise entre La Pointe de Minar et le Cap Fréhel. Scale ca. 1:53,000=0.83 miles to an inch. Dressée par L. Joubin. Illustrates *Bull. 141, de l'Institut Oceanographique*, Monaco, 1909. Shows the state of these fishing grounds in Nov., 1908.

**GERMANY.**—Die Ketscher-Seengruppe bei Posen. Scale, 1:25,000=0.3 mile to an inch. By Hermann Schütze. *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 55, No. 5, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1909. Coloured contours of land heights and lake bottoms. Illustrates "Die Ketscher Seengruppe bei Posen," by Dr. Schütze.

**ITALY.**—Verbreitung der Fruchthaine in Italien. Scale, 1:5,000,000=78.9 miles to an inch. Von Otto Brill. *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 55, No. 5, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1909. Showing in colours the distribution of the olive, chestnut, almond and mulberry trees and citrus fruits in Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica. Illustrates a paper, "Die Fruchthaine in Italien," by O. Brill.

#### POLAR.

**ANTARCTIC.**—Luftdruck-Mittelkarten für den Umkreis der Drake-Strasse. By Dr. Ludwig Mecking. *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 55, No. 5, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1909. 3 Charts showing mean atmospheric pressure for the surroundings of Drake Strait (between South America and West Antarctica). The charts are, respectively Annual (October, 1901, to March, 1904); Summer (December, 1902, to February, 1903); Winter (June to August, 1902). Illustrates a paper, "Zum antarktischen Klima," by Dr. Mecking.

#### WORLD.

**WORLD.**—Berghaus's Chart of the World on Mercator's Projection. Entirely reconstructed by Hermann Habenicht and Bruno Domañn. 14th Edition. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1909. It is gratifying to have an edition in English of this most famous of all general charts of the World. The German editions have been before the public since 1863 and the great variety of accurate information presented, kept up to date in the numerous revisions of the chart, are so well known as to require no recapitulation here. It may be said, in a word, that the chart combines the larger phases of information that concerns the business world, such as the important land steam and caravan routes, the routes actually in use by ocean carriers, treaty ports, colonial possessions, islands where supplies are kept for mariners in distress, etc., with a large amount of physical detail, as the régime of the prevailing sea winds, the direction and rate of movement of ocean currents, magnetic declination, limits of pack and drift ice, etc., which are important not only in commercial activities, but also for the student of physical geography.

#### ATLASSES.

**FINLAND.**—Atlas de Statistique sociale sur les Communes rurales de Finlande en 1901. [Explanatory Text in Russian, Finnish and French.] 54 Map Plates in Colours. Geographical Society of Finland, Helsingfors, 1908. A folio, illustrating, cartographically, the conditions and activities of the people of Finland as to their land holdings and the various uses made of them. The work maintains the high standard of the geographical and cartographic productions of that Society. The maps are described in detail by Dr. Hannes Gebhard, compiler of the Atlas, in *Fennia*, Vol. 24.

**FRENCH AFRICAN COLONIES.**—Atlas des Colonies Françaises. Dressé par ordre du Ministère des Colonies. Par Paul Pelet. 27 Planches de cartes; Texte explicatif; Index alphabétique. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris, 1902. The finest colonial atlas yet produced by any country of its over-sea possessions. The plates,

most of them double sheet maps, are on scales so large that practically all information accessible, up to the time of publication, is clearly expressed. Explorers' routes in red give a cartographic history of the exploration of these newer lands, the dates of these explorations, however, being reserved for the explanatory text. The text supplies a full description of each map, including its historical, cultural and commercial aspects. This atlas supplanted the "Nouvel Atlas des Colonies françaises," published by the French Government in 1891. The present edition needs only revision to bring it up to date and make it incomparably the best source of general cartographic reference for the vast regions included in it.

**SWEDEN.**—*SVERIGES JORDBRUK VID 1,900 TALETS BÖRJAN.*—Statistiskt Kartverk. Utarbetad af Wilhelm Flach, H. Juhlin Dannfelt, Gustav Sundbärg. [Agriculture in Sweden at the opening of the Twentieth Century.] Göteborg, 1909. A folio statistical atlas containing 261 pages of text and 88 large map plates illustrating agriculture in the kingdom. The table of contents is printed both in Swedish and French and there is a Swedish-French vocabulary of words used in the map titles and explanations and the statistical tables. The work is based upon the thorough and systematic statistics collected by the government. In paper, printing, map quality, lithography and in the scientific and orderly discussion of the subject this sumptuous atlas is a work of the first class. Part I considers natural conditions important for agriculture, geology and meteorology in their bearing upon plant growth and development. Part II discusses and maps the distribution of human occupations and social conditions that help or retard agricultural development. Part III, which fills four-fifths of the work, deals with the rural economy of Sweden. For example, ten pages of text and five maps treat of the percentage which each kind of land (plow land, garden, natural prairie, forest and other lands) forms of the whole area of the country. Each crop and each species of farm animal are treated and mapped in their numerical relation to the population and the farm area of Sweden. Thus milch cows are discussed and mapped as to their number per 1,000 inhabitants and per 100 hectares of arable land, and the average production of milk per cow and per inhabitant, the maps showing these conditions throughout the country; thus a graphic picture of the milk industry in all parts of Sweden is given. Most of the maps show six or more tints. The Atlas is worth wide attention for its method as much as for its contents.

#### OTHER ACCESSIONS.

**BLAIR, EMMA HELEN, and ROBERTSON, JAMES ALEXANDER.**—(Editors). *The Philippine Islands 1493-1898, etc.* Vols. LIV-LV. Analytical Index to the Series. Cleveland, Arthur H. Clark Co. 8vo. 1909.

**DEHÉRAIN, HENRI.**—*Le Cap de Bonne-Espérance au XVIIe Siècle. Études sur l'Afrique. (Seconde Série.)* (Cartes) Paris, Hachette et Cie. pr. 8vo. 1909.

**HECKEWELDER, JOHN.**—A Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren among the Delaware and Mohegan Indians. From its commencement in the year 1740 to the close of the year 1808. By \_\_\_\_\_ etc. Edited by William Elsey Connelley. (Maps, etc.) Cleveland, Burrows Bros. Co. 4to 1907.